Wednesday it summed up the correspondence in a leading article which might make the heads of the Postal Telegraph Department wincemight, but will not. They wear an armor of rhinoceros hide. They oppose every reform, deride every complaint, refuse all redress, and conduct themselves generally as if they were the masters, not the servants, of the public. They really ought not, says the journal, which new reads them a lecture; mildly expostulating with the rhinoceros and attempting to prick the

sensibilities of the animal with the editorial pen. A useless attempt. If you could enter into the minds of Sir Arthur Blackwood, or of Mr. Biscoe, or of any other of the Permanent Clerks who rule over the Department, you would find this motto: "The Public exists for the Convenience of the Department." The second motto would be "The Postoffice exists for the Convenience of the Treasury." The Public has to be plundered and bullied in order that the Postoffice may pay over yearly to the Exchequer the seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars of net profit which it makes out of the carriage of letters. No Postoffice improvement which costs money can be adopted without the sanction of the Treasury. None is adopted until the Permanent Clerk in charge of the matter at Whitehall is satisfied that it will pay. Convenience, efficiency, punctuality, dispatch-these and all other matters which are material to the service are brushed ruthlessly

The Postal Telegraphs have never paid. The Treasury tries to make them pay by wringing halfpence out of its customers-little exactions, contemptible in themselves and involving every day and every hour delay and senoyance to the telegraph-sending public. If a letter be imperfeetly addressed, the Postoflice ransacks heaven and earth for the right address. If a telegram be addressed, I do not say imperfectly, but not strictly in conformity with the arbitrary rules of the office, it will not be delivered even though the Department knows perfectly well for whom it is meant. Why? Simply to force the public to put on extra particulars: postal initials, or the names of the quarter or district; all of which are the subject of extra charge. This correspondence shows up the incapacity of the people in authority, but hardly touches the more serious grievances of the public. The grievances arise, for the most part, out of the control of the tele graphs by the Government, and by a Department of the Government in which the spirit of routine is more stubborn than anywhere else. G. W. S.

JULES FERRY, JOURNALIST.

THE GREAT FRENCH EDITOR DOES NOT ALLOW THE SENATE TO LESSEN HIS NEWS-PAPER LABORS.

Journalists have always played a prominent part Journalists have always played a prominent part in the political life of France, and many of the most famous French statesmen have first earned a reputation at an editor's desk. Among the well-known citizens of the great transatlantic Republic who have enjoyed the advantages of a thorough training in a newspaper office is Jules Ferry. Although entitled to wear the Senator's togn, historically speaking, M. Ferry is still an active newspaper man. Ferry is still an active newspaper man.

"M. Perry," said "Le Gaulois," of Paris, in a recent

issue, "takes his position as political director of 'Es-tafette' very seriously. Before his election as Senator, he came daily to the office of the paper and held long conference with M. Abel Poyronton, the editor in-chief, in whom he has great confidence. If there was any doubt about the advisability of using an article, he read it himself either in manuscript form or It was not unusual for him to return to the office late in the evening when it occurred to him that some article needed additions or correction.

"Since Ms election as Senator," Gaulois," "he does not visit the office so regularly. But he is just as conscientions and careful as former! in the discharge of his duties to the paper, and is in almost constant communication with the representaof the 'about' or the 'approximate' in estimates, and has a boly hatred of incorrectness and inexactness. The editors under him must be specialists who thoroughly understand their departments. Jules Ferry himself is a worker of the highest order. As presi-dent of the Tariff Commission he labored hard and dent of the Tariff Commission he labored hard and mastered the tariff question. He has the rift of rapid comprehension and soon innsters details. He is not a friend of lacts at second hard, but prefers to learn things for himself and to prepare his own material. As early as a o'clock in the morning he is at his desk. From 9 o'clock until luncheon he receives visitors. During those hours men and women come and go in large numbers. After luncheon his door is locked and few things can induce him to open it. If he is obliged to go to the Senate, he there works without stopping until the time of his departure. Newspapers, articles, everything, he wishes to see and read for himself. All duties which he has assumed read for himself. All duties which he has assumed he discharges feviral constentions exactness. He seldom coss to the theatre or late society, The hours after supper he prefers to spend in study, and he often remains at his desk until after midnight.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED IN PINE BLUFF. Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 14 (Special).-John Kelly, a negro, who murdered J. T. McAdams, a salconkeeper, last Tuesday, was arrested at Rison, a small town twenty miles south of this place, about 6 p. m. to-

day. The arrest was made by Town Marshel Harrison and a telegraph operator, W. O. Hughes, They brought the prisoner to this place on first train. They arrived here about 9:35 p. m. A mob of 500 people had assembled to meet the train. The officers were overpowered, and the prisoner was taken to the courthouse yard and hanged to a telegraph pole, and his body riddled with After Kelly had been killed, the crowd went to the county jail, and, breaking into it, they soon had possession of Gilbert Harris, another negro, who was implicated in the crime. Another rope being procured, too, was in a half hour hanging beside Kelly. The bodies of the two murderers are now hanging ferty feet in the air in the glare of several electric lights. An attempt was also made to hang John Bell, a white man, who was thought to be implicated in the recent murder of McKernic, station agent at Wabbaseca, who naurder of McKernie, station agent at wannases, was was reported to have made thentening remarks around the town, but through the efforts of Mayor King, who assured the people that Bell had nothing to do with the orime, the crowd desisted.

4 COLLIENY PARTFALLY DESTROYED.

Mt. Carmel, Penn., Feb. 14.-The Philadelphia and Reading Co.'s Locust Gap Collierva mine, with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, was partially destroyed by fire sto-day. The fire originated in the holsting engine rooms, which were totally destroyed. Six hundred hands will be thrown out of employment fo a month. The loss, including wages, will approach \$50,000.

A CONCERT IN HONOR OF WAGNER.

The Seldi Society's concert in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening will be devoted exclusively to Wagner. It will have a special memorial character since last Saturday was the anniversary of the death of the composer. Elaborate floral decorations will be provided. Mr. Seidl and his orchestra will render the prelude to "Die Meisteranger," the well-known "Faust" overture, the awakening of Bruenbilde, from "Slegfried"; the Funeral March from "Die Goetterdaemerung," and the greater part of the third act of "Die Walkuere," Mr. Fischer and Madame Kitter-Gestze singing the duct of Wotan and Bruenhilde.

FATAL FIRE IN A FARMHOUSE. fire broke out in the farmhouse of James Whalen at Ardsley, on the Saw Mill River read back of Dobbe Ferry, about 3 s. n. yesterday. The imnates were all salesp at the time, and when they were finally aroused by the smoke, the flames had made much headway. The peo-ple in the house could not get down the stairs on account pie in the nouse could not get down the stars on account of the flames, and made a rush for the windows. Whalen and his wife jumped from the second-stery window, and neither received serious injuries. Their son huns from the window until he was rescued by his father, who climbed up by means of a ladder. Bridget Winslen, thirty-one years old, a sister of the farmer, was burned to death. She can to the window in her night clothes, but was afraid to She remained at the window shouting for help jump. She remained her, when she fell back. Her tod) til the firmes enveloped her, when she fell back. Her tod) was burned almost to a crisp. The building with its conwas burned almost to a crisp. tents was totally destroyed, involving a loss of about

DEMAGNETIZATION BY HEAT.

Professor Frank H. Bigelow, in American Meteoro-

logical Journal.

Mr. Henry Wilde, F. R. S. (an authority on terrestial magnetism), has conducted some experiments upon the magnetic attractive power of metals under variations of temperature, and finds that the mass of the metal has much to do with the final result. If the mass is small—that is if the magnetization is practically reduced to a surface phenomenon—the dispractically reduced to a surface phenomenon—the dispractically reduced to a surface complete at high temperature; but that when the mass is large and thoroughly magnetized to its core, consuming much time is the presence of a magnetizing force, it is much more tenactous of its magnetizing force, it is much more tenactous of its magnetizing in the presence of heat. "The apparent increase in the magnetic power of heated iron is dependent upon the mass in relation to the magnetizing force." Applied to such

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

WILL COMBINE TO BUILD A BELT LINE.

AN ALLEGED DEAL OF LARGE PROPORTIONS BY ROADS ENTERING CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 14.-"The Times" says a decidedly revolutionary move is contemplated by the various railways entering Chicago. Rather than elevate their tracks they will transfer their base of operations. It is proposed to build a new belt line, with which each road will make connections, all tracks, depots and other property within the city limits to be solutely abandoned. The Chicago and Northwestern estimates that to elevate the 190 miles of surfatracks which it owns in the city will cost \$65,000,000 There are nearly 1,500 miles of surface tracks in Chicago proper, and on this basis the cost of complete clevation would run into figures somewhere between \$500,000,000 and \$960,000,000, or nearly twice the amount it would cost to duplicate the great At-chison system, which, with its 10,000 miles of mair

lines, is the greatest railroad company in the world.

Under the proposed plan the Chicago and North western's main passenger station would be at Wes Eight othest., and passengers would be obliged to use cable cars, "L" road trains, or other mean of local transportation to reach the city. In the of a passenger arriving at Chicago on the Northwestern and bound to some point further east or south, a transfer train on the belt line would take him at once to his proper point. It is proposed to sell all railroad property in the city limits, and it is believed that the amount so realized will build the belt line, all new depots, and pay all expenses at-tending the change, and then leave a surplus of more than \$10,000,000 in the aggregate. Behind the scheme are all the Vanderbilt roads, including the Chicago and Northwesters, and six other companies. The motive for this radical departure is the agita-tion resulting from the daily horrors at grade cross-ings, the loss of life in the aggregate being appalling.

Chicago, Feb. 14 (Special).-The Atchison has found it impossible to secure any of the seaboard immigran traffic to the Pacific Coast, although it has offered the entire amount of the enormous commission recently authorized by Commissioners Walker and Finley, unless it can make contracts running some time in the future. Passenger Traffic Manager White has therefore requested Chairman Vining, of the Transcontinental Association, to submit a proposition to mem bers to make the rate from Missonri River points, sec ond class, \$14.30. The present rate is \$35, and the difference, \$20.70, is the commission authorized under the two rulings referred to above. It is impossible to tell how much of that commission may be paid east and how much west of the Missouri River. sition of the Santa Fe is based upon the idea that any such net rate is unremunerative in itself, but as a war measure it would prefer openly to reduce the rate and give the public the benefit of the loss in railway revenue, instead of giving it to steamship agents and brokers. This, the railroad men say, is the policy the chairman ought to have pursued in the

PUTTING IN THE BLOCK SYSTEM.

Newark, Del., Feb. 14 (Special).-Beginning to-morrow all trains on the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohlo will run on the block signal system similar to that on the Pennsylvania Balirond. The business of this division and the "Royal Elue Line" has now reached large proportions, and the prompt movement and safety of trains has made the change necessary. For some time portions of the New-York and Washing ton line have been under the system. Later the Palti more and Ohlo will extend the system West to Chicaco.

A TOWN KILLED BY A RATE-RULING

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 14.—There is great distress in the mining town of Siystic, and its depopulation is feared, all because of a rate-ruling of the Iowa Central. That road, a month ago, made rates to St. Paul, Minne apolls and other towns which shut out Mystic and gave the coal trade to Centreville and Forbush. As a result, eighteen mines are closed, and 600 miners' families are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS. St. Paul, Feb. 14.—The gross earnings of all lines of the Northern Pacific read operated in Minnesota were yesterday reported to the State Auditor. The total amount carried in 1801 was \$6,052,013 54. The State tax on the same at 1, 2 and 3 per cent, according to the length of time the va-ous lines have been in operation, amounts to \$159.811.

SIGNS, SAYS LIEUTENANT TOTTEN.

EFFECT OF THE AURORA ON YALE'S MILITARY

INSTRUCTOR. nomenon is in close touch and direct confirmation of what I have been publishing for two months. The last series of articles was upon the perthellon theory. These things have been expected ever since the 1st of Feb ruary. I expected them about the 3d or 4th. It is undonbtedly due to the big sun spot, which is directly due to the perihelion of the planets. We are only at the outer edge of the beginning of these things. They always appear in periods, from eleven to twelve years, along with earthquakes, cyclones and all sorts of magnetic disturbances. This is the first aurora I have seen for years, the last one as pretty as this being way back in 1808, a period that many will remember for it collateral religious excitement. Dr. Halley asserts in the eighteenth century that no northern lights were seen in England for eighty years before 1500, and only a few of minor magnitude for 140 years before. They were held as signs significant in the heavens from Luther's day. Even Proctor admits that we can only go back to 1567 for authoritative data on aurores. All of these signs have occurred within the past 300 years, which prophetic students have looked upon as being the final prophetic time. Every one of these thing-comes from solar conditions. I look upon them as natural as does the most materialistic philosophur.

period of trial the like of which has never before been seen. It will try our surples. Those who have it stored up will survive; they will be fittest. Those who haven't, be they nations, races or individuals, will pay the debt to the utmost furthing. The Bible expresses this in its own way. Take, for instance, the ex-pression of shaking the wicked out by laying hold of the ends of the earth.' This is a subtle reference to one way in which the thing will be accomplished. Anyhow, the ends of the earth are its poles. The earth is nothing but an enormous magnet. A vast magnetic storm upon the sin which rules our system illustrally lays hold of the earth at the poles and shakes it to the core and everything upon it. Of course, the titling shaken breaks at its weak point. Nations on the point of anarchy become insane; men in the last stages of disease succumb; localities wherein germs of disease are inviting become plague centres, and so disease are inviting become plague centres, and so disease are inviting become plague centres, and so distinition. In \$451 came the wonderful 'yellow ad infinition. In \$451 came the wonderful 'yellow and infinition in the Atlantic and from heavens from Michigan to the Atlantic and from Comada to Pennsylvania were overspread with a cuts—shuminous atmosphere like a vast flame. The presentations atmosphere like a vast flame. The presentations at a single proposed of the fact remains that all gre signs, which the people fall to believe." Anyhow, the ends of the earth are its poles.

FIREMEN WERE CALLED OUT IN BOSTON, Boston, Feb. 14 (Special).—The display of the nurora borralis in Boston Saturday night was startling in its It was supposed by hundreds to be the reflection of a big fire and in a neighboring town. The fire department was called out. The electricity in the air stopped the presses of "The Journal," and the other papers had a like experience. The air was so charged with electricity that the dry paper running over the iron presses made the machines temporarily dynamos, and the paper stuck so to the metal that it would not

and the paper in the same and tore, rem through, but, instead, broke and tore.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard, speaking on the subject of auroras, said: "It was very beautiful and subject of auroras, said: "It was very beautiful and subject of auroras, said: "It was very beautiful and subject of the incompared to the said of t would have been finer had it not been for the moon being so bright as to du's the brilliancy of the aurora We have a record in the astronomical observations of Harvard College that says that on August 29, 1859. the telegraph lines between Boston and Portland were worked for two hours by the aurora. There was no aurora observations at Boston that night, but there was at Portland. This is the theory: The battery on the telegraph is used to furnish electricity. Well, if there is sufficient electricity in the earth or air the battery will not be needed."

NOT VISIBLE ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Pertland, Ore., Feb. 14.—The surera berealis was not visible in this city. The only evidence of an electrical storm was the fact that the telegraph wires were affected and press reports delayed.

DIMLY SEEN IN TENNESSEE. Nashville, Tean., Feb. 14.—The aurora borealls was visible here during the first part of the evening. Later, rain clouds came up and obscured it. brilliant, but enough to make people, as they came in on the trains from the south, think part of Nashville was on fire.

COLLEGES AND BUSINESS SUCCESS. OME DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ARGUMENT AGMINST LIBERAL CULTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: A few years ago a man was appointed to an important office. The general public, in its partisan ignorance, knew him to be a cad, a nincompoop and a icksier. But one of your contemporaries, in the erene omniscience of Mugwumpery, regarded that fact s having, in the words of one of your recent cor-espondents, nothing to do with the case, and ex cathedra declared that he possessed exactly the qualifi-cations necessary for usefulness in the office he was Not long after, the same paper condescended clared that this man was a smart, brassy chap, the Whereupon a writer in The Tribune justly observed that the office for which such qualifications were necessary ought immediately to be abolished, for the

I am reminded forcibly of this incident by the cam paign against "dam litery fellers" which Mr. Carnegie has aroused into renewed activity by his recent con

The question is, whether the young man who is to enter business life and who wishes to succeed therein should or should not have a college education. Mr. arnegle says he should not; that he will be more likely to succeed without it than with it; indeed, that with it he is almost sure to fail. Very well. A college or university education means liberal culture than by pursuing a college or university course. What Huxley, with whose definition I do not suppose even Mr. Carnegle or Mr. Henry Hall will take issue,that man has a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with case and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect a clear, cold logic-engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam-engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the governmers as well as forge the anchors he mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of laws of her operations; one who, no stanted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to halt by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty. whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself. Such a one, and no other, has had a liberal education."

And we are told by the anti-culture propagandists that such a man by the possession of such an educa-tion is almost hopelessly handicapped in the race for inesses that thus require the absence of such quali-ties should, for the sake of public decency, be abol-Any avocation in which a well-trained body, a disciplined intellect, a richly stored mind, a fervent spirit, a strong will, a tender conscience, love of beauty, hatred of vileness and respect for others as for self, are detrimental and "fatal to success," is a disgrace to humanity.

To Mr. Carnegio's demand, which Mr. Hall vocifrously re-echoes, for the college men in business to stand up and be counted it is scarcely necessary to make serious reply. Members of "the species," as Mr. Hall courteously terms them, might naturally distike to revenl themselves as so few and as such therish the fond thought that "the species" is both numerous and successful. But perhaps it is worth while to show how sophistical is the argument based on the fact that most of the founders of great busiess houses were not college graduates. pestilence, to what other conclusions may we as hat since Columbus founded or began transationtie travel in a little wooden sailing vessel, the big iron re all wrong; we should stick to the caravel. was settled and its National indepenence won by men who travelled in stage-coaches d candles or pine knots, all succeeding generations hould stick to the same primitive manners. In rief, there should be no progress. That is the legitimate, the only rational, conclusion of the argu-

not having college educations, succeed in business, send their sons to college? They say that they do o in order that their sons may have advantages which they did not enjoy. The rascally old hypo-According to Mr. Carnegle's doctring they must know that they are hopelessly handicapping their sons, and destroying their chances of busines Probably they do it through lealousy, fearing that otherwise their sons would win greater successed fame than they. But what a shocking motive that Now-Haven, Feb. 14 (special).—Concerning the phe-omenon of the autora borealis last night Lieutenant and endowing colleges and universities? Men like to the phe-tin business, and then devoted their wealth to founding and endowing colleges and universities? Men like such titings, let it hissic around and get them to go listo me of Mr. Carnerie's libraries and read a book that some one close has written? If he wants to knew titings, let him to out into the world and find them out to himself, as the man who wrote the book had to to. That is the time principle. Blot out all the past, and let the present work out its own salvation. But Mr. Carnerie does not believe such doctrines. He pascaches them elequently, but still more cloquently do his own acts refute his words. The very libraries he has founded are perfectual and magnificent vindicators of the very schemation he decries, vindicators of its and we may say of him that he builded, if not better than he knew, at least better than he is willing to confess. Even Mr. Hall, in his letter in sunday's Tribune, was gind to use a purely classical expression, from the very Greek, that, as a practical and successful bushess man, he so caphatically scorns. And so I think that not yet for a year or two, at my rote, shall we he ready to inscribe above the doors of every college the warding to young men who would succeed in life.

Abandon hope, all ye who enter here."

New-York, Feb. 5, 1892.

FARIAN GRAY.

ONE OF MR. CARNEGIE'S QUOTATIONS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am glad to see that Mr. Andrew Carnegle, Ir his late suggestive and useful address, quotes the sel-dom/quoted but very quotable Alexander Smith. He spoils both figure and rhythm, fawever, by giving the passage thus of The T.flane reported him correctly):

Who prize the lightning deed, Nor heed the thunder following after, Which men call fame, ember rending that triplet more than thirty

ears ago, as follows:

Pro learned to prize the quiet lichtoing deed,

Not the application thunder at its herbs,

Which men full fame. New-York, Feb. 8, 1892.

INEFFIENCY IN THE HOTEL ROYAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The most inefficient figure among the dramatis
personne of the Hotel Royal tragedy seems thus far
to be that of Night-Clerk Underwood. It was strange
enough that he did not even know whether there was a fire alarm in his office or not. But, making all allowance for excitement and fright, one finds it hard to understand how be could entrust the vital matter of "turning in an alarm" to a passing stranger in the how to work it, and then content himself with saying afterward that "the man could not have done it, for the engines did not arrive for twenty minutes." Even if prompter work by the Fire Department could not have checked the furious flames, the entire pres-ence of scores of firemen would have doubled rescues when it was vasily easier to effect them. That help-

large masses as the sun and earth some prevailing notions regarding the magnetic properties of these and other celestial bodies may be modified.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL less loss of ten or fifteen priceless minutes must have cost a score or two of lives. Of course the lack of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens and culpable as the insufficiency of fire-alarm goings in rooms or halls was as ruinens. New-York, Feb. 8, 1892.

> VIEWING THE COLLEGE AS A FACTORY. ITS FINISHED PRODUCT AS ESTIMATED BY SOME BUSINESS MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I prepared for college, but did not go, owing to poverty; and I have often wondered whether I gained or lost thereby. A debate on the usefulness of a college education has been begun in The Tribune; and I hope the pot will go on boiling until the facts of the value of a college course to a business man become known. That is the only point at issue, is it not? Merely to help keep the water boiling allow me to throw a dry stick into the flames roaring underneath the cauldron.

When Mr. Carnegie's article first appeared, about a year ago, the point he made struck me as being cor-rect. Since then I have asked at least twenty successful business men in this city, all of them employ ers of labor, what they thought of the point made Every one of them agreed with Mr. Carnegie emphatically; and most of them said that their experience was that a young man with a common school or academy education, beginning as an office boy, clerk begin life at twenty or twenty-two. I give you these facts for what they are worth. They have gone far Apropos of this dispute it may be of interest to

sion one evening at dinner between a charming and intellectual woman of this city, a person of acknowledged tastes and literary attainments, on the one side and a well-known and successful public man on the educated the women of our country are than the men. He replied with much surprise that he had not noticed the phenomenon. She insisted that it is so, that women are better educated, that they are sent to school, and that after graduation they read and study for more than a man, and reach a higher state of mental cultivation, whereas the men begin it? young; they must earn their living and learn a business; do not have time for study, and end by far less educated than women. The man in the case stoutly maintained that men are better educated than women, because the school of life supplies a training for the faculties and ability to reason and see things as they are—a broad development of all the powers and a wide knowledge of all that is best worth mowing, which can never be acquired in any other

powers and a wide knowledge of all that is best worth knowing, which can never be acquired in any other school. Neither of the disputants convinced the other; but what the man said seems to me to have a bearing on this debate as to the value of a college education. It seems to show that a man who must do without it may be a better educated man, after all, than the graduate.

I wish more could be said by college men on this point, which was actually raised by Mr. Carnegle, it is a very important one. I know of many mothers and fathers whose sons will have to follow a business career. It is of the greatest importance for them to decide whether it is best to give the boys a college course or not. Will not some college men speak on that exact point? They seem to avoid it.

One of The Tribane college correspondents of today says: "Surely a man who was never inside of a college, and who knows notifies of its advantages, is a poor crifte of its usefulness." The inference is that a man who was never inside a college knows nothing of its advantages. How absurd! It is as easy to judge of the finished product of a college as of that of a factory. I have never been in a gun factory; yet I will guarantee to tell just exactly what a gun is good for after it comes out of the factory. As a matter of fact, the makers of all kinds of machinery, tools, cloths and practical products have to go to the classes of people who as those things to learn what the productions are good for after they have been made. All improvements in the things undecome from the experience of the various users. In my humble opinion the people who have to employ college boys know better what they are good for, and the utility to them of a college education, than the monfacturers of the graduate, even if one of them is "fifty years a teacher." And employers seem rather to favor Mr. Carnegie's view.

DISINTERESTED OBSERVER.

THE "HERITAGE OF HONEST POVERTY." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir : The following remark appears in Mr. Carnegie's recent article in The Tribune; "I earnestly hope that the young people who read my words are born to the best of all heritages, that of honest poverty," Now, is "honest poverty" the best of all heritages? For answer, consider the vast multitude who are born poor, and in spite of morality, energy and persevertrials and mortifications such a life entails. Can there be found one of the number who is thankful and wealth does so in spite of his poverty and not because of it. He starts in life handicapped, but a strong inherent will power, and a determination to is to influence a father's treatment of his sont And honest plodding boy will only develop into what are we to think of the innumerable company of a commonplace man, and neither poverty nor wealth men who, not having college educations, succeeded will after the result. It is true that a man's sur-in business, and then devoted their wealth to founding roundings will modify and develop the different roundings will modify and develop the different raits that go to make up character, but the traits spite of difficulties, attained an education, yet doe follow that if they could have accomplished this tow-path, they would have ceased to core for book or intellectual cultivation? If Mr. Edison's fathe had left him a "comfortable competency," does it follow that a few dollars would have quenched his follow that a few dollars would have quenched his wonderful inventive genius; If some men are born poets, so are others born to succeed, he they rich or poor. But yet the boy starting in the battle with only his "beringe of honest poverty? fights against fearful odds, and even if eventually successful, keenly feets the lack of early advantages that it has taken a lifetime to overcome.

Mr. Carnegle bimself by his magnificent sitts of different kinds tacitly acknowledges that the poor boy's inheritance must be largely supplemented by mechanical, scientific and intellectual appliances before it can be considered a desirable possession. By all means encourage those who through no faith of their own are left entirely self-dependent. But it is cruel trony to call the condition "the best of all heritages."

Warwick, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1852.

TO CRIPPLE THE INDIAN SCHOOLS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: Congress proposes to cut down Indian apprepriations from the amount asked for by the Commis-

sioner. There are wise retrenchments. Is this one is it because Indian affairs have not made progress that it is proposed to cut down appropriations! The country knows that these affairs have never been so prosperous. It is because if the Indians are educated, the whole rationing and agency business will be entired to the winds and the Indians will come to be a wealth producing, tax-paying people? To do away with the agencies will do away with an innuclese ex pense and a system of petty tyranny wholly at variance with American ideas of human rights and opportu nities. Ah, yes; but how much these places and whales help the wire-pulling of elections. To do away with the agencies will do away with one means of party corruption on both sides. Is this why the present Congress proposes to cut down the appropriations for Indian education? The money to be appro-priated is largely the Indians' own money which the briated is largely the Indians' own money which the Nation, as guardian, is bound to spend for what will do them the greatest good. The agencies keep them barbarous; education makes them free, rendy to use their own money themselves, as we do, to come out of wardship. Is this why Congress proposes to cut down the appropriations for Indian education? This present planors carrying forward of Indian education to the process and found them satisfactory.' of wardship. Is this why Congress proposes to cut down the appropriations for Indian education? This present ylgorous currying forward of Indian education commends itself to Americans at large. Conscience, common sense, patriotism approve. It is economy that ratious should give place to warse and idleness to industry among thousands of spirited people who, being in the ratio of one to two hundred of its, have had the courage and the power to makes as find it the cheapest way to do them justice. Our wholesculed faint is in popular education. We defind in finding that even savings are transformed by its benignant power. We know that we stand where we do to-day among the nations in consequence of this same active faith in "the little red schoolhouse." Is this why the present Congress proposes to cut down Indian appropriations? Is it to come before the people as a Congress not believing in education:

FRANCES C. SPARHAWK.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1802.

New York, Feb. 8, 1802

IT CAN TAKE CARE OF ITSELF. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Some one has informed The Tribune that the Memorial Church at Wantagh, L. I., can only raise \$700 of the \$1,200 needed for the coming year. Please say that the church has just closed a year in which \$1,300 was raised with a susplus of \$150; that all expenses for the coming year are fully covered by sub-criptions and that the church was vever more prosperous and united. WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, Pastor. Wantagh, L. I., Jan. 30, 1892.

TO PREVENT ADULTERATION OF OLIVE OIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have rend your remarks concerning the necessity of a law to prevent the adulteration of olive oil, published in The Tribune of January 25, and would state that the anti-adulteration law new upon the statute books of this State. If enforced, would be ample to accomplish the object in view; but the State Board of Health, which is charged with its execution,

has been crippled by an insufficient appropriation, so persons to inspect our food supply and detect adulterations. Until this is donee, the only safety for consumers who desire pure olive oil is to purchase the consumers who desire pure olive oil is to purchase the emblished brands of imported oil of which there are several whose reputation is beyond question. You example to the community better service than by advocating through the columns of your influential journal that the State Board of Health should be given a sufficient appropriation to enforce the very complete and admirable Adulteration law now upon the statute books.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1892.

Each one of the many short, crisp advertisements on the fifth page of The Tribune contains a great deal in a nutshell.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL EDMUND L. JOY.

Colonel Edmund L. Joy died at his house, No. 26 Newark, yesterday, at the age of fiftyseven. He was born in Albany and was a descendant of Thomas Joy, who emigrated with Winthrop from He was born in Albany and was a descendant Hingham, England, in 1630, settling in and about Boston, Mass. On his mother's side he was descended from Anthony Stoddard, who came from England in 1639. His father, Charles Joy, established a Wholeale provision business in Newark in 1855, dying in 1873. Edmund was graduated from the University of Rocnester, N. Y., in 1856, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of New-York, and soon afterward removed to Iowa, where he began practice. On the breaking out of the war he was active in rais ing troops. In 1864 he was commissioned a captain in the 36th Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and took part in all the movements in the southwest which culminated in the capture of Vicksburg. After two years of active service, he was appointed by the President Major and Judge Advocate, and assigned to duty in the Seventh Army Corps, at Little Rock, Ark., and and much to do with the administration of justice in that State and the Indian Territory, afterward taking a prominent part in the recognition of the State government in Arkansas.

At the close of the war Colonel Joy went to Newark with health so impaired that the abandoned the law and went in partnership with his father, and after the latter's death continued the business in his own name. In politics Colonel Joy was an ardent Republican. He vas elected to the Assembly in 1871-1872, and for many years served in the Newarl: Board of Education of which he was president. He was also president of which he was president. He was also president
of the Newark heard of Trade and director in several
mancial institutions. In 1880 he was a delegate to
the National Republican Conventien, and in 1884 was
appointed by the President a Government director of
the Union Pacific Railread Company. He married in
1862 a daugister of Horner L. Thrail, of Columbus,
Oblo, and leaves a wife and several adult children.
Colonel Joy was a member of the First Baptist
Church of Newark.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES ELLIOTT. Easton, Penn., Feb. 14 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, professor of Hebrew at Lafayette College, died this morning of acute rhoumatism, superinduced by an attack of the grip. His duties at the college required his pres-ence here only a part of the year, and his home was in Chicago. Dr. Elijott was born in Scotland in 1815 and was graduated at Lafayetto in 1840. He was one of the most popular men in the faculty. He had been teaching here since the death of the Lev. Dr. Coleman, in 1882. here since the death of the Lev. Dr. Coleman, in 1882.

Prior to thes time he was for eighteen years professor of
Biblical literature and exeges in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago. He was from 1849 to 1863

professor of Greek literature in Miami University, Ohio,
from which institution Dr. Warfield, Lapsycito's new
president, came. Dr. Elliott wrote frequently on Biblical
topics, and his works have been published in this country.

The England and in Germany. He was a research friend in England and in Germany. He was a personal friend of a number of eminent German scholars, and crossed the Attantic a number of times to promote this acquaintance Among his latest works are "Inspiration," "Old Testa ment Prophecy," "Mosaic Authorship of the Pentacuch and a "Treatise on the Sabbath." He had nearly com pleted a commentary on Isalah, having investigated the new theories as to its authorship. He was a member of the American Oriental Society, the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and the American Society of Biblical

CHARLES HUNT WELLING

Charles Hunt Welling, who died at his home, No. 46 Park-ave., last night from pneumonia, had not been in active business during the later years of his life. During the larger and more active portions of his business caree he was the senior member of the firm of Weiling & Coffin, drygoods commission merchants, of Philadelphia In fact, the greater port of his life was spent in Phila delphis, where he was very well known. Mr. Welling was seventy-six years old and until lately was a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city. He was a count of James C. Welling, president of the Columbian University at Washington. He leaves a widow and six grown children.

DR. WILHELM JUNKER St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.-Dr. Wilhelm Junker, the well-nown African traveller and naturalist, is dead.

M. Stanicy, and to the latter he gave valuable information at Cairo in 1887 as to the position of Emin Pacha. He bas given an account of his own experiences in a work entitled "Travels in Africa."

should not neglect short advertisements on the fifth page of The Tribune this morning.

A BIG LEATHER TRUST.

ALLEGED SCHEME OF ENGLISH CAPITALISTS TO CONTROL AMERICAN TANNERIES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.-A morning paper says One of the most gigantic schemes that has ever been projected in the leather trade is now being attempted by a combination of English capitalists, whose agenor representative has been for some time in this country. It is nothing more nor less than the coudidation of the tanneries of the United States into a trust or syndicate, with hendquarters in the East, and a local office in each State. his already been formed and £1,000,000 of its capital stock has been subscribed for. The names of its members have not yet been made public, but are stated to be among the most prominent leather mer-

chants in that country.
"The inducement which the syndicate holds out

to the tanners of this country is an entirely new process of tanning the leather by means of a liquid that practically eliminates time from the operation. Under the old method it takes from forty to fifty days to tan a calfskin, while with the new process it can be accomplished within ten hours. This enormous gain of time is a great saving to the tanner. in addition, the reduced cost of tanning material, labor and machinery brings down the tanning to 50 per cent of its present cost. Herman Almhausen, of Berlin, Germany, who represents the English people in this country, was sanguine in speaking about it yesterday. When asked if his process did not infringe on the patent of Blumenthal & Co., of New-York, or Kalishi, he said that he did not think so, as theirs is what is known to the trade as a 'chrome process,' whereas this was not. When McNeely Brothers were asked about the English syndicate, they were reticent. They said that they knew of no 'putent' that was being offered and

It is so Easy to Contract a Cold, which from its obstracy may ental a long siege of discomforts before getting rid of it that the afflicted should resort at once to that old-established remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will speedily remove all Conghs and Colds, and help you to avoid all complications involving the Throat and Lungs.

When body was sick, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Miss, she citing to Casteria, When she had Children, she gave them Casteria.

DIED.

BROWN-In Brooklyn, Friday, February 12, Joanna M.,

vice at St. Mark's Church, Acopton and Privary 16, at 2 p. m.

1008BY—A: Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, an asturias, February 13, 1892. Emma L. Crosby, in the active rate of her age.

2 uneral ervices at the house of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Garliner, 9! Hickset, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 16, at 11 o'clock 2. m. interment a Nantucket, Mass.

DUNHAM—At Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday, February 14, Mrs. Lucy A., widow of the late Oliver D. Dunham, of Honesdale, Penn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLENDARE—On Sunday, February 14, at her residence, near Mindictown, N. J. Jessie Rughven, relict of inediah Ralenbake, in the Sist year of hir are.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 10th last, at 2 o'clock p. m.

pdinburgh, Scoland, papers please copy.

HAY—On February 13, Sarah R., widow of the late Frank, Hay, daughter of the late James and Elizabeth Seames.

Funeral services Tuesday, February 16, at 2:30 p. m., at 49 Williams-ave., Bjooklya.

DIED.

JOHNSON-At Nantucket, Mass., Thursday, February 11, 1892, Medora Johnson, daughter of the late Wm. Edwis Johnson, of this city.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, Tuesday, 16th inst. at 11 a.m.
Interment at Greenwood.

Interment at Greenvood.

JOY-February 14, 1892, Edmund L. Joy, of Newark.

New-Jersey, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REMSEN-A; Dobbs Ferry, Feb. 12, 1892, Jane Requalismsen, in her Sist year.

Fenneral from the residence of her son-in-law. William H. Lester, on Toesday, the 16th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SHANKS-February 13, 1892, Emma, drogater of the late John Shanks, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 193 West 134th-st., on Monday, February 15, 1892, at 8 p. m.

Gasgow Scotland, papers please copy.

VAN VLIET-At Stastsburg, on Saturday, February 13, 1892, Mary A., daughter of the late Cornelius Van Vilet.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLING-ON Sanday evening, February 14, 1892, as

WELLING-On Sunday evening, February 14, 1892, a his home in this city, Charles Hunt Welling, of pneumonia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Philadelphia and Providence papers please copy.

ALLSON-Robert Grant Wilson, on February 3, in the 40th year of his age.
Interred at Tarrytown, N. Y.
WITTHAUS-At his late residence, 27 East 75th-st., New-York City, Saturday, February 13, Edwin J. Witthaus, beloved husband of Hale Witthaus, of picuro-pneumonia, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, February 10, at 10 a. m. Kindly omit flowers.

Department of the services of the servic

Benerium of State, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1892.—Infortuation has been received at this Department from Mr. William Harrison Bradley, the Consul of the United States at Nice, France, of the death, on the 19th of February, 1891, as Cannes, France, of Anna Forbes of New-York, Fer dispatch No. 90. Dated January 8, 1892.

Special Notices.

The Prang Collection,

'A."-

"An extraordinary opportunity to procure beautiful pictures for household adornment at a moderate cost.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION

to be absolutely sold by auction on To-morrow. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

EVENINGS, February 16, 17 and 18. Beginning each evening at 7:45 o'clock. AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

6 East 234-st., Madison Square, South. AN UNUSUAL AND

VERY INTERESTING COLLECTIONA FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE American and Foreign

> OIL PAINTINGS and

WATER COLORS. belonging to

Messrs. LOUIS PRANG & COMPANY, of Boston. ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,

.. Illustrated descriptive catalogue mailed on receipt a THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

9 a. m. to 6 and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,

Managers, Madison Square, South. Just Published.

EVENING-EARLY SPRING. AN ETCHING BY ALEXANDER SCHILLING AFTER

THE CELEBRATED PAINTING BY D. W. TRYON. Mr. Schilling is both sympathetic and skilful, and his

ranslation of Mr. Tryon's "Evening-Early Spring" is a Success.-Tribune.

His completed work, together with proofs of fourteen reliminary states, and the original painting, may be ex-

amined at the Art Material Store of N. E. MONTROSS, (PUBLISHER), 1,380 BROADWAY.

Art Sale. E. O'Connor, Auctioneer. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Art Rooms, 787 and 789 Broadway. A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Troyon, Riches, Detti, Aubert, Fichel, De Buel, V Goupff, Dupre, Henner, Brucks, Lajos, Jacque, V Rottaseau, Diaz, De Noter, Daubigny, Haquette, G Corot, Ziem, Brissot, Church, H. F. Smith, Cropsey, non, Bunner, Parton, Nedord, Taits, Sontag, Beard, Ni Johnson, Percy Moran, Fark, Blum, and others.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, February 18 and 10, at 3 o'clock.

Oil Paintings
BY Old NASERS.
BARON ERNST VON MAISCHALL, Vicnna, Austria,
VALUATION OVER \$100,090

on Wednesday, February 17, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
embracing the finest collection of paintings ever offered at
public acction, and to be sold peremptorily without reserve,
come are attributed to the best masters from the Dutch,
German, Spanish, French and Pailian schools, including
such eminent artists as Ruberias, Muriklo, Van Dyke, Domentiction, Calya, Salvador Rosa, Gerracel, Laufranco,
Markill Verner, and olders of auch white metal), richly engraved, and an exact copy of one King Ferdmand of Spain wore. For descriptive catalogue send or address A. SCHWAR. Auctioneer, 124 2d-ave., N.Y.
P. S. Pictures on exhibition daily from Monday, Feb. 15, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock p. m., 124 2d-ave., N.Y.

The Monument Dedicated by General Sherman to the memory of his wife, by General Sherman to the memory of an extensive was received by the St. Company of the New-England MonuMent Company.

THE NEW-England MonuMent Company and Machine Latter Monarchia in Granter. Bronze and Machine Latter Monarchia Status.

1,321 Broadway, opposite Dodge Statue.

The Annual Dimer of the Harvard Club will take place at Demonico's on Friday, February 19, at 6:30 o'clock. Tickets for the Dinner can be obtained at the clubbouse, No. 11 West Twenty-second-st. Pilce of tickets six dellars.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular stramer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20 will close (prumpily in all cases) at this office, as follows:

MONDAI-At 3 p. m. for flettice, Porto Corbiz and Guatemala, per s. s. Brakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAI-At 5 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Saie, via Southampton and Brench detters for Ireland must be directed "per Saie"; at 8 p. m. for Trutilo and Rustan, per s. s. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at 3 p. m. for fluctions and Greytown, per s. s. Guise, from New-Orleans.

Rinchelds and Greyova, per order of thems.

WHENESDAY—At 5:30 a.m. for Europe, per s. s. City of Berlin, via Queenstown (letters must be directed "per City of Berlin"); at 5:30 s.m. for Europe, per s. s. Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 6:30 s.m. for Berlin" direct, par s. s. Belgonland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Belgenland"; at 11 s.m. for Fortone Island, Hayti and Savannila, etc., per s. s. Athos; at 12 m. for Grennada, Trinidad and Toboxo, per s. s. Albas; at m., pm. for Riedanciro and La Plata countries, via Riodanetro, p. m. for Riedanciro and La Plata countries, via Riodanetro, p. m. for Riedanciro and La Plata countries, via Riodanetro.